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# The Spirit of Missions:

EDITED FOR

## THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

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VOL. XIII.

OCTOBER, 1848.

No. 10.

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### MISSIONARY REPORTS.

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#### Maine.

*Brunswick*—REV. T. F. FALES.

Reports the Church as making slow but sure progress. No addition to the list of communicants, but the attendance never before so encouraging.

*Itinerant*—REV. S. DURBOROW.

The recently published account of the visitation of the Bishop to this Mission, renders any further statement needless at present. (See page 308.)

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#### New-Hampshire.

*Manchester*—REV. W. H. MOORE.

The Missionary was compelled to resign in April, on account of ill-health. The situation of the parish was in other respects encouraging.

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#### Delaware.

*Dagsboro'*—REV. J. A. CHILDS.

In making his last report, his resignation taking place in April last, Mr. Childs says: "during the three years in which I have acted as Missionary, there have been two new church edifices erected where there had been none before, and I can report a good attendance at both."

*Georgetown*—REV. J. L. MCKIM.

"The attendance upon public service has been larger and more uniform than at any time in the past three or four years. The Church is undoubtedly strengthening, though it does not increase in number of communicants."

*Little Hill, Laurel and Seaford*—REV. J. B. SMITH.

“There is a great deal to encourage in my parishes. The Church is striking her roots deep—her own members are becoming more intelligent and consistent, and her enemies are losing their prejudices against her.”

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 Georgia.
*Atlanta*—REV. J. J. HUNT.

A small but neat building, plastered and painted, and with a belfry, for which a bell is promised, is nearly ready for consecration at this station. Hopes are entertained that this fact will much improve the prospect of permanent success.

*Cass and Floyd Co.*—REV. T. L. SMITH.

The Missionary having entered upon his duties in January, of course cannot report any important results. Cassville, in Cass county, and Rome, in Floyd county, are the places in which Mr. Smith labors. In the former there is a church—in the latter, a lot of land for the erection of one has been given several years ago.

*St. Mary's*—REV. W. D. HARLOW.

A church completed and out of debt, ready to be consecrated as soon as the bishop shall make a visit. Much interest and attention has been paid to a Sunday-school for blacks. It is in a very flourishing condition, having increased in a few weeks from ten or twelve to something like fifty. Regular services have been commenced exclusively for them.

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 Florida.
*Key West*—REV. C. C. ADAMS.

The church building in progress. Everything managed as economically as possible; but with all the wisdom and discretion of the vestry, they have found themselves unable to do more than erect the walls and enclose the church. The prospects for the future, in other respects, are encouraging. The numbers which attend the services, are large, respectable and attentive.

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 Alabama.
*Carlownville*—REV. F. B. LEE.

“I am endeavoring to excite a greater interest in the cause of Missions among my people, by procuring subscribers to the Spirit of Missions, and anticipate a good effect from that source. You will see, however, that my people are not able to do much.”

*Jacksonville*—REV. D. D. FLOWER.

This station, two years ago, had not a communicant, and there was but

one adult baptized member, a lady, who, in early life, had married and gone out about the time the Indians left the country. The firm attachment to the Church, and the consistent course of life of this lady, have been the means of preparing the way for its establishment. There are now five communicants, and good reason to hope that in a short time more will be added.

*Marion*—REV. W. A. STICKNEY.

A neat room has been fitted, large enough to accommodate one hundred and fifty persons. The town has about two thousand inhabitants, and is a flourishing inland place. A subscription is under way for building a church, and the Missionary hopes, in the course of a year, to make some arrangements to that end. He adds: "a good work is a slow one; and I never think much of the haste our southern people are in for building up a church right away; it is, alas, too much like Jonah's gourd."

*Selma*—REV. J. H. LINEBAUGH.

In his last report Mr. Linebaugh says: "I have deemed it my duty to have this parish stricken from the list of stations, in view of the long-continued aid furnished by the Board. If the stipend was to be continued, it would be in derogation of what I conceive to be the spirit of the institution, viz., to furnish support to infant parishes."

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Mississippi.

*Hernando*—REV. A. MATTHEWS.

"I have reason to thank God, that the prospects of the Church in this barren spot seem to brighten. A decided interest has lately been manifested in favor of our services. Prejudice, which prevailed to a great extent here, seems to have given way."

*Jackson*—REV. J. W. HOSKINS.

Besides the ordinary duties in his parish, the Missionary, in his final report, says he has endeavored to spread the Gospel and recommend the Church in the surrounding county. In Brandon, Rankin county, he has organized a parish and baptized six children. He has also preached several times in the Penitentiary, and has reason to believe that his efforts will not be lost upon those poor outcasts from society.

*Kirkwood*—REV. E. H. DOWNING.

Kirkwood is a small colony, composed mostly of Episcopalians. It has not been settled longer than three years. There are in this place fourteen communicants. Once a month Mr. Downing officiates in Canton, 27 miles distant, where a parish has been organized, and where there are about ten communicants.

*Woodville*—REV. S. C. KERR.

The Missionary remarks: "the resources of the congregation are thought sufficient to sustain hereafter its rector, and our thanks are due for the aid which the Committee has hitherto rendered us. There has been as yet no

accession to the communion, except by removal; but the hope is entertained, that the thoughts of many hearts are quickened into new spiritual life, and that others may soon give signs of personal interest in the Gospel.

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### Louisiana.

#### *Baton Rouge*—REV. JOHN BURKE.

“Our church is not yet completed, but we hope that it will be ere long. We want a bell, a baptismal font, vessels for the altar, and an organ. From the fact that we cannot find teachers either qualified or inclined to take charge of our Sunday-school children, the whole and sole duty of instructing devolves on the pastor and one or two others, who have from the beginning been faithful and consistent.”

#### *Franklin*—REV. S. G. LITTON.

“A church at this station is so far completed, as to be able to hold service in it, and owe nothing on the work. We have a balance in the hands of the treasurer, but as it is not sufficient to complete the building, the vestry have concluded to allow the matter to rest until next fall, when it is thought there will be no difficulty in raising the amount requisite to the crowning of our wishes. By the blessing of the great Head of the Church on the labors of your Missionary, I have every hope that the Church will increase, slowly at first, it may be, but surely.”

#### *Natchitoches*—REV. E. GUION.

Mr. Guion in his report, says: “There are probably few parishes or Mississippi stations, in which the regular amount of ministerial duty is less frequently interrupted by incidents of a remarkable nature than this. The amount of external labor performed is by no means small; what the final result of all may be, the last great day only can disclose. While your Missionary humbly and deeply deplores the seeming inattention to spiritual things among a large portion of the people of his charge, and the slow progress of the principles of the Gospel among those with whom his lot has been cast, there are occasional indications that the word which has been proclaimed shall not return void.”

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### Tennessee.

#### *Jackson and Brownsville*—REV. L. JANSEN.

“There is one thing cheers your Missionary—there is a decided advance in the spiritual condition of a great many of his flock; Christian experience and duty are better enjoyed and understood. There is a growing experimental conviction of the necessity of recommending the Church by the holiness for which it calls, and which it fosters,—of showing Christ for you by having Christ in you. Though, therefore, there has not the last six months been much done without the camp, there has been much done in it by the spiritual advance in knowledge, evidence and holiness.”



*Somerville*—REV. W. H. BURTON.

The Missionary has, for the past six weeks, been quite ill, and unable to attend the regular duties of his Mission. There has been an addition, during the half year, of four or five families to the regular attendants of the congregation. There are several candidates for confirmation, and a visitation of the bishop is expected in a short time. The other congregations, Covington and Trinity Church, will in time, no doubt, present an interest worthy of the labor bestowed on them. Besides these services, there have been occasional visits to a place, distant from Somerville about four miles, where a very interesting congregation is gathered, to which, however, the Church is entirely new. To relieve, in some measure, the pressing demand upon the Missionary treasury, the ladies of the congregation raised one hundred and four dollars, which they placed in the hands of Mr. Burton for the treasury of the Domestic Missionary Society.

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 Kentucky.
*Covington and Newport*—REV. G. G. MOORE.

Having but recently removed to these stations, Mr. Moore's report does not present any facts particularly worthy of note, except the very strenuous effort that is making to free the church building from a heavy debt. We trust he will succeed in his attempt. He concludes: "In my next report, I hope to be able to say that our churches are free from debt, and that the Church is prospering gloriously."

*Danville*—REV. M. F. MAURY.

"We are still," says the Missionary, "a little and a poor flock, and therefore must hope to lean on the Committee a few years longer with their indulgence. Last October, we sent eighteen dollars, being a part of the FIFTY pledged by this parish for the Missionary year. \* \* \* You will please charge my account with the balance, (thirty-two dollars,) and deduct the same from my April salary."

*Frankfort*—REV. J. N. NORTON.

"Considering the depressed condition of the parish when our labors here begun, and the many hindrances to a rapid growth, consequent upon such a state of deadness and despondency, we have every reason to exclaim with devoutest gratitude, 'The Lord hath done great things for us already, whereof we rejoice.' \* \* \* The free parish schools mentioned in a former report, are in a prosperous condition, and could the means be obtained for building a larger church, the parish might soon be permanently established."

*Hickman*—REV. N. N. COWGILL.

"While at the East, in the autumn of last year, the heart of your Missionary was made glad by the liberal responses made to his appeals for aid in building St. Paul's Church, Hickman. \* \* \* Our church building is going on to completion, and we expect to have it ready for use the last of May. It will be a happy day for us when we shall be permitted to bid adieu to our present, most inconvenient and uncomfortable place of worship, and to walk in the courts of the Lord's House."

*Hopkinsville*—REV. G. BECKETT.

“The services of the Church are becoming more and more appreciated, and such as once came only in time to hear the sermon, are beginning to give the services their proper place—the great business of the sanctuary. Our course is onward; it is slow, but we hope sure. During the last four months, I have held regular services at Cadiz, a town twenty miles distant, where has been collected the nucleus for a church, and we hope very shortly to organize a parish. The fruits of our labors here have been accessions from the denominations. I feel myself constrained to bear testimony to the great advantage and importance of clerical associations. Since their adoption in Kentucky, a new life seems to pervade the whole diocese. The old parishes have been strengthened, dead ones resuscitated, and new ones re-organized. They are indeed seasons of refreshing from the Lord, and always looked forward to with pleasure by both ministers and people.”

*Paducah and Smithland*—REV. CALEB DOW.

Having only been appointed in February, the report does not contain matter of especial interest, being principally composed of the required statistics.

## Ohio.

*Centreville*—REV. ABRAHAM EDWARDS,

Ministers to a small colony of Welsh. The report contains nothing of special interest.

*Dresden and Madison*—REV. A. T. McMURPHY.

“I have not much to communicate that will be interesting, or that would tend to quicken the Church to a sense of her duty on the great subject of Missions; and yet, what I have to say, is rather of an encouraging nature. Our prospects for the permanent establishing of the Church here are quite good—much better than they ever have been at any former time. We propose to erect a church this present season, and are now making arrangements to that effect. \* \* \*

“At Madison we have had a neat little church consecrated during the past year, and while the prospect is encouraging for its permanent establishment, it must necessarily be of slow growth, as here is at present but little material to operate upon. But the few that are here are warmly and intelligently attached to the Church, and cheerfully contribute, to the extent of their ability, for its support.”

## Indiana.

*Delphi*.—REV. B. B. KILLIKELLY.

“In my last semi-annual return, I reported the organization of the parish of St. Peter’s, Pittsburgh, a thriving village contiguous to Delphi. We have secured by deed, duly recorded, an eligible lot, and shall soon proceed to lay the foundation for a building 42 by 28, to be constructed of

wood, and upon the most economical scale. I hold service and preach in an inconvenient school-room, the only place in the village in use for public worship, on the second and fourth Sunday in every month, at 3 P. M.; morning and evening service being also held as usual at St. Mary's."

*Evansville*—REV. C. A. FOSTER.

But recently appointed, and therefore no very great interest is to be expected from the report.

*Indianapolis*—REV. S. L. JOHNSON.

"Our prospects at present seem more encouraging than at any time heretofore. We have had more accessions to our Church from abroad this year than formerly; and though the number of new communicants is small, I believe it is larger than I have been able to report at any one time previously. There appears to be a renewal of life and energy in the parish with regard to the temporal wants of the Church, and I trust an increased degree of spiritual interest. This is evinced by what has been done during the year.

"The parish has contributed fifty dollars to the cause of Missions, finished off the vestry-room to be used as a chapel and Sunday-school room, adopted the monthly contributions for the support of the rector, and taken measures to reduce, and finally redeem, the church debt. It is true not a great deal has been done as yet, but a beginning has been made, and the fruit of good works begins to be manifest in such a way as to indicate a right spirit. We begin to hope that the day is not far distant when we shall be self-supporting."

*Jeffersonville*—REV. C. H. PAGE.

"Attendance at the sanctuary has been seriously interrupted by sickness pervading the families of most of the communicants; but it is hoped that the chastenings of the Lord will be sanctified, and that there will be more devotion to sacred things.

"The minister has officiated a few times in the penitentiary for the convicts, numbering one hundred and thirty.

"With the improvement of the town, which is now confidently anticipated, it is hoped that there will be accessions both to the congregation and to the Communion."

*Madison*—REV. J. L. HARRISON.

"The services of the Church have been regularly performed during the past year, in the inconvenient 'upper room' in Madison, and they have been, until the commencement of the winter season, generally well attended, and sometimes the room has been filled."

*Mishawaka and Bristol*—REV. B. HALSTEAD.

"At Mishawaka our congregation is gradually enlarging, as is also our Sunday-school, and both would doubtless increase more rapidly were it not for the interruption of our services consequent upon my officiating at Bristol every third Sunday. The people are becoming better acquainted with the principles of the Church, and therefore more strongly attached to it. A few valuable Church books, presented last year by a member of Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, have been the means of much good in

this respect. They are eagerly read, and in this way the truth may often be presented in the most effectual and least objectionable way.

“At Bristol our congregations are as large, as the school-house in which we worship, will contain. We expect to have the church ready for consecration in the summer; as soon as we can occupy it, our congregations will be considerably larger than at present. And I pray and trust they may then be favored with more frequent ministrations than they have hitherto enjoyed.”

*New Albany*—REV. F. H. L. LAIRD.

“The temporal circumstances of the congregation have undergone a favorable change, of which a more minute account will shortly be given. It is hoped also that its members have improved in piety. Still we have to mourn over want of zeal on the part of professors of religion for the advancement of God’s glory, as well as open profanity in the world.”

*Saundersville*—REV. WM. VAUX.

“The constantly recurring duty of reporting our labors and the state of our Missionary trust, doubtless diminishes the interest and sympathy of those whose zeal is called into action by extraordinary circumstances and novel excitement. The desire seems stronger to know what the man is doing than what God is doing. But if we had ‘faith as a grain of mustard-seed,’ we should never question our ultimate success, when we are conscious of doing our duty. If we do the work our Lord requires at our hands, we may rest contented in the assurance that ‘he, for his part, will most surely keep and perform’ all he has promised. However gratifying it may be to witness the visible fruit from the seed which falls into good ground, it ought not to confine our exertions, when we are disappointed, but rather invigorate them to an increase of activity; knowing that we shall assuredly ‘reap if we faint not.’

“Our divine Master spent much of his time with ‘publicans and sinners;’ his spirit went in search of the one lost sheep; and he taught us that “joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance.’ Here, then, one part of Missionary labor is defined; and the very fact of seeking to save that which is lost, conveys the idea of the character of those whom the Missionary is sent to reclaim; and it should silence that expression of discontent so often made in consequence of our apparent want of success. Let the Church awaken to a solemn sense of her duty, and we shall no longer seek to be amused, excited and gratified in the discharge of our obligations; but the soundness of our principles will be exemplified, in doing what God requires of us, and leaving the issue to Him with faith in his word.

“It is true that we might occasionally furnish anecdotes, Missionary incidents, and moving scenes; but it should be remembered that our organ of communication, (the Spirit of Missions,) is not prohibited among us, and the tales we tell out of school are soon echoed in our ears at home. And besides, the false policy of exciting support to the cause by relations of suffering and distress,—which are too true,—it should not be forgotten, that the love of Christ and the Church is the living spirit which induces the Missionary to leave his friends and his home; and it is the love of Christ and the Church that should induce his brethren to sustain him in his office.

Faith is necessary to those who give for Missionary purposes, as for those who are employed in its holy cause. We must expect to reap as we sow.

And regarding the means by which we are enabled to carry on our work, the charge of our want of success falls back upon those who, in compromising their obligations, forget the duty of promoting God's glory, in the enlargement of his kingdom upon earth.

“When we look around us, here in the West, and see the zeal of others in active operation, building their houses of worship all over the country, and settling ministers and appointing Missionaries, not only in the flourishing cities and populous towns, but in every rising settlement,—when, probably, more than the whole amount of our Missionary fund is annually expended in one single state,—in short, when we see the Church the *last* to occupy her position,—never beginning to do her work until all the hostile elements are set in array of opposition against her, and the roots of prejudice thread the whole soil,—instead of expressions of dissatisfaction, we may well wonder at the favourable result of our labors, and attribute it, in confidence, to the perpetuity of Christ's presence in His Church, so that ‘the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.’”

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### Illinois.

*Alton*—REV. S. Y. McMASTERS.

“Since my last, our congregation has gained much in public favor, as is manifest from a rapid increase of the number of eager hearers at our services. Nor are they hearers only. I feel satisfied that by the blessing of God, the word preached, in connection with the ancient services of our Church, has been ‘the power of God unto salvation’ to many. We shall have a visitation of our venerable Bishop early in June, at which time I hope to present a goodly number for the holy rite of confirmation.

“We have at this time a flattering prospect of quite defraying our church debt in the course of a few weeks, after which we shall all feel much more secure in our ecclesiastical position. I am entirely satisfied, that if the few faithful spirits who have hitherto resisted the waves of adverse circumstances in this place, will but continue their praiseworthy efforts a few years more, the Church will take deep and strong hold in Alton.”

*Collinsville*—REV. J. L. DARROW.

“Our progress is slow, but still I believe I can see advancement each year. In 1836 there were but two communicants, where now there are thirty. There were no churches—now we have two and a share of a third. We had no congregations—now we have four. I trust the course of the Church will be onward, and that we shall see more rapid advancement.”

*Joliet and Lockport*—REV. D. E. BROWN.

“The want of a church building in this village (Joliet) is a great drawback upon the congregation, and really seems to paralyze all efforts here. The resident inhabitants connected with the Church are not able to build without assistance from abroad. When the canal goes into operation, we entertain a hope that it will bring immigration this way, which is expected to benefit us to some extent, and we trust may bring about a better state of things in Church matters.

“At Lockport our prospects are much more encouraging. We have there a small church edifice—neat and comfortable in its arrangements,

and commanding in its appearance; and what is much better, a good congregation, and the general aspect of our affairs is satisfactory."

*Mendon*—REV. JOHN SELLWOOD.

\* \* \* "Were it not for the promise of the great Head of the Church, 'my word shall not return unto me void,' my hands would hang down, and I should feel disposed to quit this part and go somewhere else, where I might have a prospect of being more useful; but without a clear intimation of Providence I dare not. He brought me here, and helps me here, and if I mistake not, He has seemed to say to me lately, stay here for a season longer."

*Robins' Nest*—REV. SAMUEL CHASE.

"The Church in this place affords pleasing evidence that our efforts have not been in vain. The attendance from the neighborhood of the college continues, and many who hitherto were strangers to the Church, through a knowledge of our Liturgy, are daily becoming more and more regular in their attendance, and evince an increasing anxiety to become acquainted with the Church."

*Rushville*—REV. R. J. WALKER.

"I have felt of late very much discouraged in consequence of the number of Episcopal families who have recently removed from within the limits of this station. No less than seven families, comprising thirty-three individuals, have, within the last few months, gone to reside in other places. The loss of such a number as this makes a serious inroad in a western parish.

"There is in the West a large floating population, who are in the habit of removing from place to place with the hope of improving their worldly condition. Many of these Arab-like people are Episcopalians.

"Suddenly the list of communicants in a parish becomes greatly increased by the arrival of these wanderers, until a contrary current sets in, and the minister is left to deplore the loss of half his congregation.

"This is the experience of many a Western Missionary.

"Had all the persons who were originally attached to the Church, and have recently become so, remained within the limits of this station, its statistics would have shown a very different state of things from that now presented. It is, however, a great privilege to be permitted to preach the Gospel of Christ to so many persons during the course of a year. Since I have occupied this station, thousands have heard the message of peace from my lips, and many have carried with them to distant places favorable impressions of the Episcopal Church, and I trust also a love for its divine Master."

*Itinerant*—REV. DUDLEY CHASE.

"I reported a visit made to the Episcopalians near Rock Island and vicinity, since which I have made no distant journey. I have preached mostly at Brimfield; have visited Farmington a few times, and have been once to Tremont. At this latter place they have erected a church since the death of the Rev. Mr. Douglass, who, during his ministrations as a Missionary among them, was obliged to occupy the court-house or other inconvenient place. Now they have a church edifice, small, but well furnished and neat, but no clergyman. I have appointed services there again."

## Michigan.

*Battle Creek*—REV. R. S. ADAMS.

“The parish of St. Thomas’s Church, in this village, has had much to struggle with, from the day of its organization to the present time. None of its communicants are in affluent circumstances; but as it was essential for the prosperity of the parish that a church building should be erected, some of them gave, year after year, according to their ability. A beautiful edifice is now completed for the service of Almighty God, at a cost of about \$3,000, furnished with a bell weighing 750 lbs., and a sweet-toned organ of six stops, from the manufactory of Mr. A. Andrews, of Waterville, N. Y. The Bishop of the Diocese purposes to consecrate it upon Trinity Sunday.

“About a year since I visited the village of Coldwater, 33 miles distant, where I found a few Churchmen who were desirous of securing the services of the Church. In compliance with their wishes, I promised to be with them once a month; and such was the favor in which the Church was held by some of the citizens, that upon my drawing up a subscription paper, nine persons subscribed \$100 each, and about \$600 have been subscribed in smaller sums—making the amount thus far near \$1,500. On the 29th day of February a parish was organized by the name of St. Mark’s Church, and I am happy to state that the Rev. George Willard, who was ordained Deacon at Jackson on Septuagesima Sunday, is its minister. From what I know of the Churchmen and others favorably disposed towards the Church, I am fully persuaded that if Missionary aid is afforded for a few years, it will become one of our most substantial parishes. It comprises, at present, but nine communicants.”

*Flint*—REV. CHARLES REICHLEY.

“Your Missionary has lately adopted the plan of convening the children and young persons of his congregation every Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of explaining a portion of the Church-catechism and of the Old and New Testament Scriptures; and such is the interest felt in the plan, that he sanguinely anticipates, that under the divine blessing, much spiritual good to the beloved young of his flock will be the result.”

*Homer*—REV. DARIUS BARKER.

“The attendance on our services not included in Church families are fluctuating. Numbers of young persons attend indifferently the Church and other places of worship, as fancy dictates. On the whole there is a slow but steady increase of constant attendants.”

*Jonesville and Hillsdale*—REV. R. S. ELDER.

“Although the actual increase of numbers to the Communion has been small, yet the interest in the Church in both villages is gradually strengthening.

“In Jonesville we have a very tasty church edifice nearly completed. The sites of the pews were put up for sale last Monday, and went over the assessment some one hundred and seventy dollars; the whole cost being estimated at \$2,800.

“At Hillsdale, five miles distant, and the present terminus of the Southern Railroad from Lake Erie, and also the county seat, a flourishing village of 1200 souls, we still occupy the Methodist house. The congregation here

is very good, and is thinking about building. I hope by another year no further aid will be required from the Board for either parish."

*Kalamazoo*—REV. A. D. COLE.

"The present prospects of the Church are in every respect encouraging. The interior of our building is fast being completed, and we hope to have it in readiness for the Convention of the Diocese in June next."

*Livingston Co.*—REV. A. S. HOLLISTER.

Mr. Hollister has, by the Bishop's direction, assumed the charge of the parish of Dexter, once a Missionary station, but having had only occasional services for the last year. It has suffered much by deaths, removals and change of clergymen. He says, however—

"We have at this place a few firm friends, and they are making a vigorous effort to erect, during the present year, as good an edifice as they can without contracting any debt. They have on subscription for this purpose about thirteen hundred dollars, and are going about it forthwith."

Of his other station at Hamburg he says: "There is an improved condition of the parish of Hamburg which is very cheering to my mind. They are united and harmonious as a congregation, and the Church is evidently gaining on the esteem of the whole of the community. The pews are all rented, (at a low rate,) and the house is well filled with attentive worshippers."

*Niles*—REV. G. B. ENGLE.

Mr. Engle speaks cheeringly of the prospects of the Church at this place.

*Trenton*—REV. R. BURY.

"Prayers and sermons every Lord's day, twice in the church at Trenton, with few exceptions. \* \* \* I have also held the evening service in my own house, after returning from Trenton at the conclusion of morning services on Sunday. \* \* \* In maintaining the stated services of the Church at Trenton as far as practicable, not only on Sundays but special days set apart during the week, as the principal festivals and fasts of the Church, I am still indebted, as heretofore, ever since his return from Europe, to the kind and zealous aid of the Rev. Mr. Fox, resident of the other side of the island, and my worthy predecessor in the charge of this small but promising cure. Since my last I have spent one Sunday in Detroit, to supply the place of the Bishop in St. Paul's and the Mariner's church, he being too unwell for the performance of his usual parochial duties. Once or twice previously during the year I officiated in St. Paul's and Christ churches, a part of the day in each, and gave a Sunday to each of the three vacant parishes, at Monroe in this Diocese, and Toledo in Ohio; also one to Grace church, Cleveland, by special request, and preached also in Trinity of the same place. \* \* \* \* \*

"As an indication of prosperity, even in spiritual things, it is proper for me to add, that besides the liberal and frequent contributions of the little flock in Trenton to Missionary and other benevolent purposes, the church is in process of repair, painting, &c., the aisles and vestry room neatly carpeted by a generous individual, a very good Seraphine placed in the choir by general subscription, and it is intended to enclose the church with a suitable fence as soon as additional means can be raised, so as not to incur a debt."



*Itinerant*—REV. PHINEAS SMITH.

After enumerating the different occasions and places of performing his ministrations during the past half year, Mr. Smith adds:—"I have officiated at three burials, solemnized one marriage. I have preached publicly and from house to house, visited the sick, distributed prayer books and tracts, and am very happy in the knowledge that divine truth, through my instrumentality, has been made efficacious, and my labors and sufferings not in vain."

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 Wisconsin.
*Beloit*—REV. S. C. MILLETT.

"I have delayed my report until this time, that I might be able to say to you that the corner-stone had been laid for a new church in this enterprising and rapidly-growing village.

"Notwithstanding our numbers have been lessened by removals, the few Churchmen left here seeing the need of a more commodious house of worship, have zealously put forth their utmost energies to accomplish so desirable an object."

*Janesville*—REV. T. J. RUGER.

"The parish of Trinity church, by the blessing of God, continues to prosper. The number of persons who attend public service is gradually, and to appearances permanently increasing, since those who do so are quite regular and uniform in their attendance. \* \* \* \*"

"It is expected that our church edifice will be ready for consecration in June next (last.) It is built at the cost of about four thousand dollars, *the amount being wholly raised within the parish.*"

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 Intelligence.
 

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**PLEDGES FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.**—The Domestic Committee give notice, that they will receive pledges for the support of specific Missionary stations, and other purposes contemplated by the Constitution of the Missionary Society, and will duly apply the same according to the wishes of the contributors.

**EXTENT OF NEW TERRITORY.**—From official documents, it is ascertained, that—

|                       | Square Miles. | Acres.          |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Oregon contains ..... | 341,463       | or, 218,536,320 |
| California,.....      | 438,691       | " 287,162,240   |
| New-Mexico,.....      | 77,337        | " 49,527,680    |
| Texas,.....           | 325,520       | " 208,322,800   |
| W. N. Territory,..... | 723,248       | " 462,378,720   |

As yet, there are but five Missionaries and clergymen of our Church, known to us in active service, within this vast extent of country!

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated, that at least 300,000 emigrants arrived in this country in 1847. From present indications, the number will be much increased in 1848. At this moment, we are only able to speak of the numbers arriving at the single port of New-York. In the first seven months of this year, to 31st July, the whole number of emigrants who arrived there in vessels from abroad, was 110,404. On the 28th and 29th May, the unprecedented number of 10,000 arrived, most of whom were from Germany.

From the 5th May, 1847, (the time of the organization of the department of the "Commissioners of Emigration,") to 31st December last, the number was 129,082, being 239,486 in the last fifteen months. From May to December, 1847, 53,180 arrived from Germany, and 52,496 from Ireland. From December to August, 1848, the number from Ireland has exceeded by several thousands that from Germany. This is owing, doubtless, to the war between Denmark and Germany, and the blockade of the German vessels by the Danish fleet.

During the month of July last, 24,622 arrived: of which, 11,740 were from Ireland; 7,963 from Germany; 2,235 from England; 1,566 from Scotland; 106 from France; 129 from Switzerland; 114 from Wales; 34 from Holland; 493 from Norway; 85 from Sweden; 63 from Spain; 91 from West Indies: 1 from Denmark; 1 from Poland, and 3 from South America.

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THE DOMESTIC FIELD.—It is impossible to close our eyes to the extent and magnitude of the work which God is hourly presenting to us.

Passing events are giving to Domestic Missions an importance they never had before.

While we are attempting to ascertain our position, and to make provision for its wants, we are swept past the point of observation, and our reckoning is rendered almost useless.

While, too, we have scarcely been able to increase our Missionary operations beyond the amount annually expended at the beginning of our organization, the field of labor has extended as far beyond the most remote station of that period, as that point was then distant from the shores of the Atlantic.

Within five years, newly acquired territory has more than doubled the geographical area of this country.

Meanwhile our population has increased with unexampled rapidity. In another place we have given some statistics relating to this subject.

Almost every nation of the earth is sending here its representatives to mingle with the general mass, and to stamp their impress, for good or evil, upon the future character of this people. The bold, the enterprising, and

the reckless, as well as the needy, the ignorant, and the vicious, are pouring in from every quarter. When we regard the character of the race which shall spring from these, who can fail to estimate the importance of their religious training and instruction. It is no inconsiderable portion of the world which God is entrusting to us, to supply with the knowledge of the Gospel and the means of grace. If we neglect them, who shall supply their spiritual wants, or to whom can we transfer our responsibility? Who shall answer for us, or how shall we be able to answer, when we shall be called to render an account of our stewardship?

As stewards of the Lord, we are called to act promptly and wisely in His service. "The silver and the gold are mine," saith the Lord. He asks a portion only of the great wealth given to the members of our Communion to be thus expended—with the sure promise of a rich return in good to men, and in blessings upon our land.

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**THE CHICKASAW MISSION.**—It will be remembered that the Chiefs of this nation have requested Government to apply a part of the funds due them for educational purposes, towards the support of a manual labor and Mission school, to be conducted by our Church.

The Government has intimated that it will advance \$6000 towards the erection of necessary buildings, &c., and that the further sum of \$6000 will be annually expended for twenty years, towards the education and support of Indian children at said school, at the rate of \$50 each per annum.

The terms upon which this sum is offered, to be paid only from and after the reception of the pupils at the school, render it necessary that provision shall be made from some other source for the incipient expenses of the Mission. For these we must look to the members of our Church, who shall be disposed to aid us, in availing ourselves of the most important and favorable opportunity, which has ever been presented of establishing Missions among the aborigines, west of the Mississippi River.

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**FUNDS.**—We ask that contributions for Domestic Missions may be received as speedily as possible. On the 1st inst. another half years' salary is due the Missionaries; and all are not yet paid to April last. As usual, during the summer months, but little has been received. The parishes which have collected will please to remit forthwith. And may we also ask that on Advent Sunday next, if not earlier, the cause of Domestic Missions may be generally remembered and generously aided? A systematic and a cheerful effort, at that time, will relieve the wants and dispel the anxieties of many.

RESIGNATIONS.—The Rev. W. P. Saunders, Little Rock, Arkansas, November 10th, 1848. The Rev. Edward Fontaine, Aberdeen, Mississippi, removed to Canton, Mississippi. The Rev. J. B. Smith, Seaford, Delaware, August 1st, 1848. The Rev. E. A. Greenleaf, Stillwater, Wisconsin, removed to Southport, Wisconsin. The Rev. F. H. L. Laird, New Albany, Indiana: removed to the diocese of Kentucky.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. James Keeler, to Bloomington, Iowa. The Rev. W. M. Burton, to Tecumseh and Clinton, Michigan, from 1st October, 1848. The Rev. W. H. Woodward, to Pontiac, Michigan, from 1st October, 1848. The Rev. J. B. T. Smith, to Florence and Tuscumbia, Alabama.

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th Aug. to 15th September :

CONNECTICUT.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Hartford—Christ Ch.              | 64 00        |
| Milford—St. George's             | 5 25         |
| Munroe—St. Peter's               | 3 82         |
| Norwich—Christ Ch                | 30 00        |
| Roxbury—Christ Ch.               | 1 50         |
| Children of the Parish           | 1 00         |
| Southbury—Ch of the Resurrection | 1 00         |
| Waterbury—St. John's             | 35 00 141 51 |

NEW-YORK.

|                                                                           |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Brooklyn—Ch. of the Holy Trinity, for the use of the Rev. E. A. Greenleaf | 92 00        |
| Butternuts—Captain Palmer                                                 | 10 00        |
| Catskill—St. Luke's Ch                                                    | 25 00        |
| Hudson—Christ Ch.                                                         | 58 00        |
| For Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction                                          | 1 00         |
| For Bishop Freeman's do.                                                  | 1 00         |
| New Rochelle—Trinity Ch.                                                  | 71 50        |
| Torrrytown—Christ's Ch                                                    | 14 08        |
| Tompkinsville—St. Paul's Ch.                                              | 12 14 281 72 |

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Buffalo—St. Paul's    | 42 10      |
| Oxford—St. Paul's     | 10 00      |
| Paris Hill—St. Paul's | 5 00       |
| Utica—Grace           | 21 75      |
| Watertoo—St. Paul's   | 6 41 85 26 |

PENNSYLVANIA.

|                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Bellefonte—St. John's, for the Jews    | 3 00        |
| Bristol—St. James's, a member, for do. | 5 00        |
| Morlatin—St. Gabriel's                 | 5 00        |
| Pottstown—Christ Ch                    | 15 00       |
| Wellsboro—St. Paul's, ½                | 16 00       |
| Wilkesbarre—St. Stephens               | 22 56 66 56 |

MARYLAND.

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Frederick—All Saints, for the Jews | 10 00 |
|------------------------------------|-------|

VIRGINIA.

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Alexandria—Christ Ch | 15 00 |
|----------------------|-------|

NORTH CAROLINA.

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Raleigh—Christ Ch | 30 00 |
|-------------------|-------|

ALABAMA.

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| Mobile—Christ Ch, a family | 6 25 |
|----------------------------|------|

INDIANA.

|                                                                                 |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Laporte—From one who loves the Church, but is kept in ignorance of its wants, ½ | 5 00 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Tithes of a Clerk for the West | 15 00    |
| Total                          | \$659 36 |

Total since June 15th, 1848, \$2,869 80.

## FOREIGN.

### MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Africa.

*Extracts from Journal of Rev. J. Payne, 1848.*

#### CAVALLA STATION.

*January 2d.*—Congregation this morning about 200. The larger proportion, excepting our boarding scholars and family, were women. They appeared attentive as usual; but oh! when shall there be “a shaking amongst these dry bones.”

*Sunday, January 9th.*—Congregation this morning about the same as on last Sunday. Amongst those present was “W.,” Chief of the place. He seldom honors us with his presence. May the Lord bless to him the services of this day. In the afternoon administered the Communion to 25 professing Christians.

*Sunday, January 16th.*—Congregation to-day about 250, chiefly women. The men, though in town, were occupied with warlike preparations, in consequence of rumors of an intended attack by their hereditary enemies, the Grahwayans.

*Sunday, January 23d.*—Congregation to-day not over 175; most of the people being on their rice farms.

The rumors of war referred to on last Sunday appear to have died away. It would appear that these rumors are circulated on both sides with the view of keeping each party in a state of alarm and excitement; and so common have they become, that even though we did not trust in the Lord Jehovah, our protector, they must cease to alarm, on the same principle that the constant roar of a volcano after a time fails to terrify those living beneath it.

*Sunday, January 30th.*—Attendance this morning 200. Old “W.” the Chief again present.

*Sunday, February 6th.*—Congregation this morning did not exceed 150. In the afternoon administered the Lord’s Supper to 27 Communicants.

*Saturday, February 12th.*—Reports of meditated attacks upon this people have been so long in circulation, that we had about come to the conclusion that nothing was seriously designed by their enemies. In this the events of the past twenty-four hours have proved that we were mistaken.

Yesterday King Freeman, of Cape Palmas, passed this place on his way to the River towns. This was a very unusual occurrence, but it was accounted for on the supposition that he had gone down to beg of the Baboes some farms which they had refused to allow the River Cavalla people to cultivate. It has since been ascertained that he had heard of the intention of the River people to renew hostilities, and went down to induce them to desist. Having failed in this, he returned the same day to Cape Palmas.

At day-break this morning there was an alarm of war, and it was soon ascertained that Di-ima Lu, a small settlement from this place and four miles distant, had been attacked by the River people. Although there was a mere handful of people at Di-ima Lu, the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss before the reinforcements from Cavalla reached the place. The loss of the Di-ima Lu was three killed and some three or four wounded.

During the morning a considerable body of warriors was seen hanging on the rear of one of the Cavalla towns in the direction of the river, and the Grahwayans were said to be in force on the Cape Palmas side. Both these parties, there is reason to believe, were watching the result of the attack on Di-ima Lu. Had that been successful, there would probably have been a combined attack on Cavalla, such as was made three years ago. That having failed, there was no further demonstration. Messages, however, have been received from both sides, that an attack will be made to-morrow. Of course all is excitement here, and we lie down not knowing what the night may bring forth, but comfortable in God's promises: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

*Sunday, February 13th.*—To-day little has been thought of by the people but war. It was not wonderful, therefore, that we had a mere handful of people at our public services. Still with our own family, even this made a congregation of one hundred.

*Friday, February 18th.*—Made my usual visit to Wotteh, or River Cavalla Station. This is one of the towns from which the party went which attacked Di-ima Lu last Saturday. I have been in the habit hitherto of preaching alternately in the two towns, near the Mission-house at this place; but having learned, notwithstanding my care to have it appear that I take no part in the difficulties in the tribe, that the Wotteh people feared I might act as a sort of spy, I thought it proper on this occasion to call the headmen of Wotteh together, inform them of what I had heard, and communicate to them my determination not to go in their town during the existing war, but preach to them at the Mission-house. They treated me very courteously, and appeared much relieved when I assured them that I should continue to visit and preach to them as hitherto.

*Sunday, February 20th.*—Congregation to-day about 200. Few men were present, most of them being engaged in warlike preparations.

I have been much gratified this evening, while sitting in the piazza, to hear the bell ring for family prayers in the house of two of our native members lately married and living on the Mission premises. There are now six such families, whom being young, I have hitherto required to attend prayers in the school-house. About two weeks ago, however, they commenced, of their own accord, after prayers in the school-house, meeting together, in the largest house, for the purpose of reading the Word of God, singing and prayer.

*Thursday, February 24th.*—This evening one of our oldest Christian boys, in the name of others, came to ask permission (they do not go in the evening without this,) to go to town to endeavor to dissuade their near relatives and friends from taking greegrees to the war in which they are about to engage. One of them since informed me that they were very kindly received, though he could not say certainly they had been prevailed upon to throw away their vanities.

*Sunday, February 27th.*—This morning, soon after breakfast, every man in town appeared to be in motion, and soon all collected just in front of the

Mission-house, but without the grounds. It was evident soon that they were making a greegree. The men having finished their part, the women made their appearance. Every one of these in town having a house, brought a handful of ashes, which she thrust on the greegree, uttering at the same time an imprecation against the enemies of her people. From this circumstance I suppose the greegree had something to do with a proposed attack upon the River towns, which it is said will soon be made.

The "god" was scarcely finished, when the bell summoned the people to the house of the true God. I preached to them from the text, "Trust in the Lord and do good, and thou shalt dwell in the land," &c. But alas! how much more interest was manifested in the god of wood and ashes than in Him! Only about 30 were present besides our family.

*Friday, March 3d.*—This morning, about 12 o'clock, the people from this place appeared before Wotteh for battle. This town and others near it are so well defended by fortifications, that little hope was entertained of accomplishing anything, unless the people could be drawn out of them. To accomplish this, numerous greegrees had been made, and special directions given by Deyâbo as to what was to be done before the town. Amongst the latter, the Cavalla people, on coming in sight of the town, were to fire two guns and throw up some dust towards heaven. This was accordingly done; but the River people knew too well their interests to be drawn out, notwithstanding the greegree. What was to be done? The Deyâ was sixty miles off, and could not of course be consulted. There was in consequence a division amongst the assailants. The most part advised an immediate retreat, but some of the more ardent insisted upon storming the two smaller towns. This was attempted by a few. The leaders in each case, however, having been severely wounded, the attempt was abandoned, and a retreat begun. Observing this, the River people sallied out from their towns and fired upon them from the woods through which they had to pass, wounding two—making four wounded in all. The loss of the River people was one killed and three or four wounded.

*Sunday, March 5th.*—Congregation this morning not over 100. In the afternoon administered the Communion to twenty-five professing Christians. It was pleasant thus in the midst of war to have a peaceful refreshing table prepared by our Shepherd in the presence of our enemies.

*Sunday, March 12th.*—Congregation to-day about 150. The men were engaged in fortifying their towns, having learned that Grahway intends to join the River people, and with them attack this place on both sides.

*Sunday, March 19th.*—Met this morning in the Chapel about 150 people. I had concluded the morning service, and was about beginning the sermon, when the Sedibo's drum beat the alarm of war. Of course the services could not proceed, as in a few moments the house was cleared. Some repaired to their houses to get ready their guns, and others ran towards the points of supposed danger. On reaching the Mission-house, from the garret window we could see very distinctly the enemy (the River Cavalla people,) in motion, in the distance. Whether the appearance of rain disconcerted their plans or not, is not known. They, however, made no attack. We had scarcely recovered from the above clamor, when, just as we were opening school at 2 o'clock, another was given. One of our young men came in, and in great agitation announced that the Grahwayans and a party of our people were actually fighting on the farms. In a moment parties of armed people were running in every direction. It was more than an hour before

it was ascertained that the firing which had given rise to the report proceeded from a neighboring town of a bush tribe.

Thus are we in a state of constant expectation of war. Under such circumstances it is sweet to know that the *Lord* guards us, and sweeter still to know that *these very commotions* are a part of God's plan, and *wise—necessary* in promoting the object for which we live and labor.

*Saturday, March 25th.*—This morning, at day-break, the people of this place made an attack on two small towns belonging to Wotteh and in its immediate vicinity. In less than one hour the towns were stormed, set on fire, and the people were on their way home. It is said that eight men of the River people were killed and some women and children. Of the Cavalla people none were killed but several wounded, some very badly.

*Sunday, March 26th.*—Congregation this morning about 200. The people have been generally on guard all day, being in momentary expectation of an attack. A rain, in all probability, alone prevented this. As, however, it has now cleared off, we are likely to be roused in the morning by the firing of guns. Jehovah Jireh.

*Thursday, March 30th.*—To-day the quarterly examination was held at this station. Except some 5 or 6 little boys, whom an unprecedented scarcity of rice has compelled me to send to town, all our children were present. Having given no notice to teachers or scholars of the examination, on this occasion the schools appeared just as they do every day. In view of this, and excepting a small class of girls taught by one lately promoted to the rank of monitor, the examination was on the whole tolerably satisfactory. I find it necessary, in order to save myself and others from discouragement, to keep in mind the now well-ascertained fact, that African pupils do not continue to progress as fast as they do the first two or three years.

*Friday, March 31st.*—Visited as usual, this afternoon, the River Cavalla school. I found the teacher all alone in the Mission-house. He says, that since the two towns near him were burned by the Cavalla people, he has found it impossible to induce children to remain in school, or even to come to the house during the day. He, himself, is so much afraid, that he sleeps in the native town at night. Under these circumstances, I instructed him to make no further effort at present towards keeping up a school. I preached, at the request of the people, in the only remaining town near the Mission-house, to a small congregation, the people being generally engaged in strengthening their fortifications. I was treated with usual civility.

After concluding the services, I proposed to the head-men present to enter into an agreement with their adversaries, to spare innocent women and children who might fall into their hands during the present war. This had been done in the war three years ago, when the Cavalla people had it in their power to kill the women and children of Grahway, and I made the above proposition to the Wotteh people, because in their attack on Di-ima Lu, they had set a new precedent by killing a poor old woman. My proposition was not entertained for a moment, however, by the Wotteh head-men. They said it was natural for me and other foreigners to feel averse to the practice which I would have them discontinue, since it was not our custom, but that it was equally natural for them to like theirs, and they meant to adhere to it.

I could do nothing more, but remind them, as I endeavored to do in all seriousness, that God is the sure avenger of the suffering innocent.

J. PAYNE.



## China.

JOURNAL OF REV. E. W. SYLE.

(Continued.)

*Shanghai, May 8th.*—This day we count an era in the progress of our efforts here. A little girl has been bound to Miss Jones for a term of years—to be, as we trust, only the first fruits of a numerous school. Besides this, the ladies of the Mission paid a visit to the females of the Wong family, who are our near neighbors, and were received with much freedom and interest. This day's events I regard as an effectual breaking of the ice in the matter of instructing girls and women here.

*May 18th.*—All our hearts were greatly cheered to-day by the arrival of the Secretary's letter, announcing the grant of \$5,000 for school-buildings. If it is intended that our school should prosper, and prove a powerful auxiliary to our more direct Missionary efforts, instead of a heavy drag upon our already feeble resources, I am confident that the building of suitable premises in a suitable situation, is an indispensable requirement in our circumstances. I do not know how the case may be at the other ports, but I can answer for Shanghai, that premises, where health can be secured,—in a situation where freedom from that close contact with heathenism, which is contamination to a young mind;—such premises cannot be obtained here without building; and mine is an extorted testimony, for I have a long-cherished aversion to being engaged in building operations. I feel, however, that to take the entire charge of children as we do, and then rear them up in apartments, or rather compartments, into which the sun cannot shine, and through which even the sultry breezes of mid-summer cannot circulate, is not dealing faithfully with the parents from whose hands we take them; neither does it show kindness to the children themselves, or wisdom to the prosecution of our great ultimate object—which is to raise up a body of teachers, and we may hope also of preachers, who shall have *mens sana in corpore sano*.

As to ourselves and our children, it is a simple matter of fact, that every summer spent in Chinese dwellings, is a hot-house operation which disqualifies us for anything that deserves the name of mental exertion, while we are undergoing it, and leaves us enfeebled every year more and more, when it is ended. This is poor economy of the working ability which it is the lot of our Mission to possess.

*May 19th.*—Having heard that there was a foreign-built house as much as four miles from the city, in a westerly direction, I went out this morning to ascertain who it might be that was venturesome enough to dwell at so great a distance, and had been successful enough to obtain land in so remote a place. I found a house of eight or nine rooms, each about ten feet square; built very plainly, and said to be intended for the occupancy of Romish priests; a small chapel was in process of erection near the house.

The claim of the Romanists for a restoration of the property formerly possessed by them in this neighborhood, has been granted. A lot of ground near the British Reserve has been already ceded, and is occupied by them. Another lot not far from us, here in the south-east suburb, is talked of as the site for a large cathedral. Inside the city, they have yet another piece, and outside the walls, on the south-east side, the Jesuit Society has quite a considerable burying-ground.

*May 21st.*—There is a Foundling Hospital here, in which, at present, about fourteen infants are nursed; though, judging from what we saw to-day, we should not say they were taken care of.\* Each nurse looks after two infants; many of the number die; those who survive are adopted by childless or benevolent persons, or perhaps become slaves. I suppose that much female infanticide is prevented by this institution; for, although it is said not to be prevalent here as it is in poorer regions, (true, most probably,) yet, that it does exist, we have every reason to believe; nay, one case has come under our own immediate notice. Dr. Abeel's account (to be found in *Spirit of Missions*, April, 1844,) presents, I have no doubt, a true picture of the state of feeling on this subject in Hok-keen. Here the idea seems to be, that the parent has a right to kill his or her infant.

*Sunday, May 23d.*—Attendance on the Chinese service to-day only tolerably good; after the preaching, however, some came to my study to enquire more particularly about the doctrines they had listened to. One man, from the island Tsung-Ming, has taken our catechism, and professes to desire continued instruction; some doubt of the goodness of his motives, however, is felt, because he seems disposed to interest himself in negotiating the purchase of the land selected by the Bishop for the site of the school-house. This is a thing not to be wondered at, but guarded against.

*May 30th, (Trinity Sunday.)*—After communion to-day, the bishop baptized one of the merchants who had applied to him, and who gives good evidence that he does not take this happy step without "counting the cost."

*June 1st.*—Rev. Walter M. Lowrie arrived from Ningpo, as one of the delegates to the Committee of Revision convened here. The monthly concert of prayer was fully attended.

*June 3d.*—Our whole company, together with Mr. Lowrie, visited the Wong family. The gentlemen were received in the outer apartments, and had an excellent opportunity of explaining our object and occupations, while answering the many enquiries which were put to us. The ladies, who had been conducted to the inner apartments, were also beset with questions about the meaning of our preaching, our school, and our coming here generally. From this instance, it may be seen, that "visiting from house to house" is one of the means of making known the Gospel, which is quite within our reach. At Ningpo, Mr. Lowrie tells us, the case is the same; and that at some of the Missionaries' houses, the number of female visitors is sometimes so numerous, that the facilities for introducing the reading of the Scriptures, exhortation, and prayer, are quite delightful and remarkable.

Thus I am able to verify from my own knowledge, the statement which, upon the authority of others, I so often repeated before leaving America, that all the instrumentalities for doing good to others, which could be employed in a Christian land, may also be employed in China. Preaching, distribution of tracts, education, visiting from house to house, and healing the sick—all these means we are perfectly free to use in this place, and to a degree limited only by the strength and ability to labor possessed by each one of our little company.

*June 8th.*—At six, this evening, Bishop Boone laid the corner-stone of Trinity Church; dimensions about eighty feet by forty; ground and building

\* A report of this Institution also, is in the *Ch. Repos.*, April, 1845.

to be paid for by sale of pews; chaplain to be written for, through English Church Missionary Society, and his salary provided for by assessment on the pews.

This undertaking is one of great interest to us here. Without dwelling on the general advantages of a suitable place of worship, we might, as Missionaries, call upon those who long for the spread of the Gospel, to rejoice with us in the prospect of the successful accomplishment of this project. If finished within the anticipated time, this church will be the first, at once both Protestant and Episcopal, erected on the soil of China. There have been Episcopal, but they were Romish; and there are Protestant, but they are Congregational.

*June 10th.*—Rev. Mr. Lord and Mrs. Lord, from the Northern Baptist Board, arrived to-day, on their way to Ningpo. Rev. S. Carpenter, from the American Sabbatarian Baptists, also came, on a visit of observation.

*Sunday, June 13th.*—My Chinese congregation was much smaller than usual to-day—owing partly, I suppose, to the heat of the weather; but also, I fear, to my inability to address them in such a manner as to secure their regular attendance. Oh, for the ability to speak more freely and pointedly,—and oh, for the comfort of seeing some brother-laborer commencing the long apprenticeship; without which there is no hope of acquiring this language!

*June 17th.*—(5th day of the 5th Moon. Ch. year.)—Snakes, worms, and all reptiles are supposed to be especially busy at noon of this day. Bunches of long grass, tied round with red paper, are placed on either side of the doorways; children smear their faces over with a yellow powder that looks like rhubarb; medicated wine is drunk as a preservative, and various other devices are adopted to charm away the creeping things of the earth.

Of such observances as these the Chinese year is full; they form the gradual yet constantly repeated initiation into heathenish superstition, which fill the thoughts, and give an impress to the very sports of childhood. I have tried to note the course of them, but they are too numerous for record; they would furnish one with objects for his undivided attention for a twelve-month; and then, unless he were more fortunate than I have been, very little satisfactory information would result from his inquiries.

*June 19th.*—Another of these noisy pastimes, in which these “children of a larger growth” delight, took place upon the river to-day. It was the feast of the “Dragon Boats,” of which Du Halde gives the best account I have met with, in his *History of China*, vol. I, p. 210.

*June 28th.*—Rev. Dr. Bridgman having arrived from Canton, Rev. Mr. Stronach from Amory; the Committee of Delegates, consisting of these gentlemen, together with Dr. Medhurst, Bishop Boone, and Mr. Lowrie, met and commenced the responsible work of revising the New Testament.

I regard the accomplishment of this undertaking as the *sine quâ non* of extensive success in Chinese Protestant Missions. Previous translators—Marshall, Morrison, Milne, Medhurst and Gutzlaff have done very much, for which all new-comers to the field must feel towards them an affectionate gratitude. It is because of what they have done that I myself, for instance, am able to communicate any religious instruction to the people I come in contact with in these parts. I give my teacher Medhurst’s Gospels, and tell him to render such and such a portion into the Shanghai dialect. He does this, using some method of his own for writing down the sounds. What is thus prepared he reads to me, and I write the sounds he utters as nearly as I can catch them. When thus written, and corrected, and explained, until

I feel some confidence that the true meaning is expressed, I set about gathering together, from whatever source I can, vocabulary enough to compose a short discourse, which is what I use on Sunday, in connection with the lesson written off in the above-mentioned way. This may seem to be—what it really is—a very bungling method of study and preparation, but it is the only way practicable in our circumstances. Nay, preparation at all would not be practicable but for the use of the existing version, from which the teacher gets the ideas that are to be expressed. I should despair of being able to convey to him, in my meagre vernacular, the meaning of even the plainest portion of Scripture; though, when he has caught the ideas from the printed characters, and written them out in this dialect, I am able, by dint of questioning him, and consulting dictionaries, to verify the correctness of what he has done. It is a weary method, and one that makes the delivering of the message, thus clothed in strange words, a matter of fear and trembling; but there is no choice between this and silence, and who, in a heathen land, can keep silence for a moment longer than absolute necessity is laid upon him?

Perhaps I am descending too minutely into the details of our methods and drudgeries; if any think so, I can only say that it is the ability patiently to continue in such doing that constitutes one of the most desirable qualifications for a Missionary to China. But to return to the Committee of Revision.

Useful as the present versions are, they are, nevertheless, even to the perception of such a tyro as myself, quite imperfect; obscure to a Chinaman in many places, where, to an English reader the rendering would seem to be quite a good one; and throughout, as wanting in that finish which would render the perusal of them tolerable to a native, as a book among ourselves would be considered wanting which should be full of bad-spelling throughout.

*July 5th.*—The Revision Committee has settled preliminaries, and disposed of various points by referring them to be reported on hereafter. To-day the actual revision advanced as far as Matt. 1: 23, when much difference of opinion was expressed as to the rendering of *θεος*; some thinking that the *generic* term of gods in Chinese ought always to be used, and others thinking *θεος* ought to be variously rendered, *secundum locem*: there was also a difference of opinion as to what was the generic term in Chinese.

*July 16th.*—Although the committee have had frequent meetings, and full discussions of the points on which their opinions differ, they have not been able to come to any practical conclusion, and have, therefore, thought it best to put their views on paper. Dr. Bridgman, Bishop Boone, and Mr. Lowrie submitted, to-day, a syllabus of the arguments, by which their views of the subject is sustained. After which the committee adjourned, *sine die*. This question involves very important results.

*Sunday, July 25th.*—The Chinese congregation was larger than it has been for some time past.

*July 26th.*—To-day two issues were put in the bishop's back. The operation was accompanied with much pain, and was, perhaps, more trying than the insertion of the seton last February. May the effect be as much better as the operation was more painful!

*August* —.—Three more members of the Sabbatarian Mission arrived to-day, Mrs. Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. Wardner; Mr. Carpenter having resolved to settle here.

*August 4th.*—Built on the city wall, and thence descending by a long range of buildings, down to the level of the streets within, is a large temple, dedicated chiefly to the God of Thunder:—I say chiefly, because a large number of other deities have subordinate shrines scattered through the halls and courts of the same general enclosure. Thither I went early this morning, and certainly never did I conceive of there existing upon earth so near a resemblance to Pandemonium. Nay, it was a Pandemonium; for demons of all sorts were worshipped there by crowds of votaries, whose offerings of incense made it impossible to stay long at one place without suffocation; while the intense heat, caused by the burning of pile after pile of silvered paper, made the realization of the “fire which shall never be quenched” truly terrific. If anything was wanting to complete the horrors of the scene, it was the paintings on the wall, of the various sorts of torments of which the Taouist Hell is made up. Living men sawn in two, tongues pulled out with hot pincers, men thrown upon iron spikes—ten kinds of torments all like these.

And here, in the midst of this toiling crowd of deluded idolators, were many women, and many little, little children; alas, for their young souls, what an education!

*August 21st.*—Smugglers and pirates are so numerous upon the coast, at the present time, that the river is crowded with junks, whose crews are unwilling to venture out. We are told that from time to time this is the state of things all down the eastern border of the empire, and that the government is unable to meet the piratical fleets. Heavy losses are sustained in consequence, and commerce is stopped. What will be the end—or rather, when the end will come—no one can tell; but that incompetence is the stigma of the existing government of China is beyond all question. We see chests of opium, without even a cloth thrown over them, carried through the streets of the city in mid-day; venders of salt come to our doors with the unhesitating acknowledgment, (recommutation, they think it,) that what they offer is not the legal, but an illicit product. The military commandant of this district receives pay, it is said, for a thousand men; but he keeps on the lists not a third of that number; and universally I hear the Mandarins spoken of as a set of men whose feelings and interests are not in sympathy with those of the people.

*August 26th.*—The look-outs at Woosung were surprised this morning at seeing, bearing down from the northward, a long-boat of foreign build. It ran in, and was found to carry officers, and a crew belonging to the French navy. It appears that two French ships of war, proceeding to Corea, are wrecked on the coast, and that assistance is sought for here, to run up and take off the crews, who have established themselves temporarily on a barren island. Another boat is out and will probably arrive soon.

In speaking of the objects they had in view in going to Corea, one of the lieutenants mentioned these three:—exploration of the coast; promulgation throughout the country, of the recent edict of Toleration; the discovery of direct water-communication with the capital. He added, when I expressed some concern at the disaster they had met with—“We do not consider it disastrous to have encountered some danger, when we had such noble objects in view.”

*August 28th.*—An arrival, that more nearly concerns us, took place early this morning—even that of our long-expected Brother Spalding. He is in excellent health, and has had a good passage. A spare room, in our house, is fitted up and appropriated to him for the present.

*August 29th.*—Since the meeting of the 16th July the discussions of the Revision Committee have been conducted in writing, the successive papers being mutually interchanged. About a fortnight since, a summons from Ningpo came express to Mr. Lowrie, urging him to come quickly to arrange some matters connected with the Presbyterian Mission there. He went accordingly, intending to return here as quickly as he well could.

To-day, the certain confirmation of previous rumors leaves us no room for hope, but that our dear and much-respected brother has been taken and murdered by pirates. Anticipated plunder seems to have been their object; and the fear that he would inform against them, the immediate cause of their throwing him into the sea—for this was the manner in which this first-fallen among Protestant Missionaries within the bounds of China met his end.

The event has come upon us with so much suddenness and severity that it is hard to realize its certainty, much less to collect our thoughts as to the meaning of this providence. Humanly speaking, it is a heavy, heavy loss to all connected with him; for our Brother Lowrie was a man of so gentle a spirit, that all who knew him became sincerely attached to him; and his qualifications for some of the most arduous departments of the Missionary work were of the most marked and promising character. Strange, that he, young and healthy, and studious, should have been taken, at a time when laborers are so few—yet are so greatly needed! But the Lord knoweth! It is a lesson of warning to us, in the midst of what we imagined to be perfect security.

*September 13th.*—I omitted to mention, under its proper date, (August 26th,) the arrival of four fellow-laborers to the London Missionaries: Rev. Mr. Muirhead, Rev. Mr. Southwell, and Mrs. Southwell, and Mr. Wiley, a printer, who brings out a cylinder press, given by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the printing of the revised New Testament.

To-day there was another arrival, Rev. Mr. Yates and Mrs. Yates, from the southern Baptist Board. Besides them, there are four more, Rev. Messrs. Shuck and Tobey, with their wives, who are now at Hong Kong, and will be up here as soon as they well can. All these purpose to locate themselves here.

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JOURNAL OF REV. P. D. SPALDING.

(Continued.)

*Sunday, Feb. 27th.*—Conducted divine service and preached at the consulate. On Monday, the 28th, we all attended the wedding of Mrs. Boone's teacher, to which we had been invited. The ceremonies were interesting, considered as a mere novelty, and as a means of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of this people. In the marriage ceremony, idolatry has its place. A table of refreshments was provided especially for the foreign guests, to which we sat down with the bridegroom, not being permitted to see the bride. The ladies, however, were thus honored in a private room. Before we partook of the refreshments, the Bishop asked a blessing upon the food and the newly married couple. Everything goes by contraries in China. The bride goes to the house of the bridegroom, and there the marriage ceremony is performed. The ceremony on the whole is very singular, though to a Christian very unmeaning.

*Sunday, March 5th.*—The Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop to 14 persons.

*Monday, March 6th.*—To-day is one of the seasons on which the followers of Confucius offer a sacrifice to their great teacher. This ceremony takes place twice every year. On each occasion, one ox, two goats, and one hog is killed for the sacrifice. These are not burned after the manner of a sacrifice; but after remaining some time before the tablet, as an offering, each of the followers of Confucius takes a piece of the animals to his own house, and has it cooked, and eats it. The great distinction between Confucianism and the other systems of religion, as Buddhism and Taoism, is the professed abjuration of idolatry in the former. Yet the Mandarins, who profess to be Confucianists, monthly make the prostrations before the idols spoken of in the previous part of this report. I asked my teacher how it was that men could be Confucianists, and at the same time worship the idols? His answer was, that he could not give a satisfactory explanation. He said the Chinese doctrines were in great confusion. He described it literally, that they were in a whirl, which is, without doubt, as truthful an answer as could be given. The same remark would doubtless apply to all the affairs of this great empire, if the facts of the case were fully known.

*March 7th.*—This being Ash-Wednesday, service was held at the Bishop's house, at which I officiated and preached a sermon, adapted to the beginning of this solemn season of our ecclesiastical year. This day was one of much danger to some of our Missionary friends in this city,—the Rev. Messrs. Medhurst, Muirhead and Dr. Lockhart, of the London Missionary Society Mission. They had gone into the country, to a city about 30 miles distant, by the name of "Ching Poo," where they had been frequently before, unmolested. On this occasion, however, without any provocation, they were dreadfully beaten, and in all probability would have been killed, only for the timely interference of the Mandarins, by whom they were rescued from the hands of their offenders. It is due, however, to the people of the place, to state, that they (the offenders) did not belong to the above mentioned city. They were a company of men from the emperor's tribute junks, who have lately been turned out of employ. The tribute grain for the future being transported to the capital by way of the sea, instead of by the grand canal. At that time, there were said to have been several thousand of these men in this and the adjoining province, who had no means of obtaining a livelihood, and were constantly committing depredations on the people of the country. They (the Missionaries) reached home the following morning, very much bruised, and robbed of all they had about them of any value. The British consul immediately took measures to have the offenders brought to justice. The officers, however, were so slow in giving that satisfaction demanded, that an embargo was laid upon the emperor's grain junks, of which there were then 600 loaded and ready for sea. But with the only force of one brig of war, the port of Shanghai was in a state of blockade for nearly two weeks. Matters remained thus, until ten persons, said to have been engaged in the affair, were apprehended. Two of them were recognized by the Missionaries who were beaten. They have been sentenced to wear the "cangue" for one month, and then to be bamboozed, I believe. The delay was attributed to the dilatoriness of the Chinese officers, who, it is thought, would have suffered the affair to pass over entirely, if the British consul had not taken the strenuous measures he did, in order to bring the offenders to justice. All is now quiet again, and we hope we shall have no new causes

of disaffection or threatening disturbance. As far as the people of Shanghai are concerned, there has been little or no apprehension of danger from them.

On Saturday, 11th of March, a poor woman was brought to our door, very sick. She was the wife of the man who brought her, who, himself, was apparently in a most wretched condition. There was also a little boy of about 10 years old, seemingly their only child. Taking them altogether, they were the most wretched picture of misery I ever saw. The poor woman died in a few hours. She was wrapped up in an old blanket, and lying on some straw, placed in some bent poles, in the form of hoops, in which condition she had been carried about the streets for several days, so we are told. After she died, we procured a coffin and had her buried, for which the man appeared very grateful. This will give some idea of the feeling of this people. You may see such objects for days and days together, going from street to street, and nothing done for their relief, except as they may prove a source of annoyance, and then, perhaps, one cash will be given them, and they go to the next door. Professional beggars, crawling in the streets on their hands and knees, and mothers, with little infants, made sick in some way, lying on the ground, and they howling over them in the most affecting and mournful way imaginable. Indeed, no one, until his eyes have actually beheld it, can imagine the misery that is daily exposed to view in this heathen city of Shanghai. Oh, may it please God to hasten on the time when this people shall be brought under the power of the Gospel of His dear Son, and by its influence be made to feel that their fellow-men, in misery, have some higher claim on them than that feeling which is content when relieved from their importunities for aid.

*Sunday, March 19th.*—Conducted divine service at the consulate, and preached to a good congregation.

*Thursday, 23d.*—Went with Mr. Syle to a village, to the east of Shanghai, called "Poo-tung." There are two Romanist Missionary stations in the vicinity of this village. We visited them both. At one of them, we saw the present bishop, an Italian. He has been in China 15 years. At each of the stations they have a large chapel, and their baptised converts are said to be numerous. These stations are, one about four, and the other five miles from Shanghai.

I here insert a translation of an exhortation, written by one of the teachers connected with our mission—a heathen, of course. He has been in the employ of the mission, in the capacity of teacher, now for nearly three years. His composition will give some idea of the thoughts of a heathen mind. It is for this reason, that I introduce it in this report; and it may prove interesting to some in a Christian land. The heading of it reads thus:

*"To exhort men that they worship only one, not two true Gods.*

"I to-day, to you all, gentlemen, brethren, speak and exhort you to forsake your many bad customs. It just is, according to your words in marriages, funerals and rejoicings. All of these we shall take up and speak of them. At the time of the marriage and giving in marriage, to excel in preparations, uses up a great quantity of money, truly not suitable. At the time of marriages, it is your custom to invoke and worship heaven and earth, and also invoke and worship the idols. You know that heaven and earth are the true God's created things; why do you forsake the true God, and worship heaven and earth? This is truly laughable. Besides, you



wish to invoke and worship the kitchen gods, and the ancestral tablet and the idols; these, that is the ancestral tablet and kitchen gods, still more, you should not go out and worship them. This we all certainly know. The great majority of men in China truly not yet know that all the men in the world should worship one true God. But you know that this is not difficult. If we only take and read the ten commandments—the first one piece says: ‘I the Lord, besides me, thou shalt not have any other Gods.’ This one sentence, then, can understand my spoken words towards great and small, hundred families men, having funeral ceremonies, and invoking those who have obtained virtue and merit. You know that the obtained to be virtuous and meritorious ones; only take money, and come and cherish the Buddhist and Tavouist priests exceeding great; this you should not do. Moreover, the Buddhist and Tavouist priests constantly deceive men out of their money, and go and drink wine and eat flesh. Besides, have them take silver paper, come, and reverently burning it, give it to the dead man, and towards him bow down; from this not any good obtains. This we clearly understand. Because the men of China not yet know that their ancestors are also men. Cannot go and worship them. Therefore, in this manner, my spoken words towards families, men, husbands, wives, and little children, who, at the time of the observance of their birth-days, go and buy two images delineated on paper, and come and honor them, and many men towards them bow down. To invoke and worship these images delineated on paper is truly laughable. Moreover, living men, on their birth-day, are not willing you should go and worship them, on the contrary, why do you go and worship their images delineated on paper. By all of these spoken out come words, truly you do not yet know that you should worship only one true God. But it is, if we shall speak concerning the Chinese new year. In the fourth quarter day of the year, the tradesmen all go and buy fragrant candles, incense, fish and flesh things, and reverently present them to the god of riches, (Chang Zung.) You should know that if men desire to grow rich they must rely upon the true God, and perhaps they can. Because all the good things of this world only, are one true God’s hand within. If the true God wishes these men to obtain good, then they obtain good. If he wishes these men to receive trouble, then they receive trouble. Thus you see it out comes. How is it not that all the power in the world only is, that the true God has it; other men have not obtained it. Therefore I exhort you, many men, for the future, that you must not go and worship any images. One year, the fourth quarter within, some presenting to the kitchen gods, and making offerings and entertaining the images, and thus the yearly account is made up of all these customs, of seeing the fairies and accompanying the nightly guests. If have rich men, who take money and go and buy fragrant candles, and come and burn them, in their hearts desiring to take money and come and save other men’s troubles; then within our holy book it is said you should try and see how much silver you can give to the poor and afflicted; how is it not good. The reference here is to 1 Cor. ii. 2. Just so in your Chinese books also have exhortations to almsgiving to the poor. In this manner you see it out comes. All men without distinction should learn my good doctrines, and go and worship only one, not two true Gods. After death will obtain everlasting happiness. If you are not willing to hear my to-day many spoken words, certainly will, after death, descend into hell, obtain everlasting misery, and repentance

come, not go to you. If you each, gentlemen, in your heart, go and think see, my out come spoken words, true or not true?"

From this will be seen some of the superstitions of this people, and the dreadful wreck of conscience, which follows in the train of idolatry. I need mention but one instance, and that is the phrase referring to the worship of idols; he says it is "truly laughable." Surely, there can be no knowledge of the true God in a mind that can use such a phrase when speaking of the worship due only to God, but which is given to a thing made with men's hands. I need not speak further about the above exhortation, for it will show of itself the darkness of a heathen mind.

On the 24th of February, the land for the school-buildings was secured, at a convenient distance from the city, and in a healthy and pretty location. The buildings were immediately commenced. The walls are now nearly up, and the roof on. The dimensions are these: the main building in front is 120 feet by 30 feet, 40 feet including the verandah; in the rear are two wings, each 60 feet long; the whole is two stories high, and will be completed early in July.

Since my last report we have all been blessed with our accustomed health, and many other mercies, for which, I trust, we are all truly thankful. May the good Lord give us all strength, to do "whatsoever our hand findeth to do;" and, in due time, be able by a diligent use of means, to speak boldly to this people the "unsearchable riches of Christ." I hope and pray, that while God is blessing us in many things, our hearts may ere long be rejoiced by the addition of more laborers to the mission under your care. While we see so few, who are willing to leave all for the sake of being instruments in establishing the Redeemer's kingdom on the earth, let us not cease to "Pray the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." He alone can call men, and send them forth into His vineyard. May all His people have ready and willing minds to do their Master's will, when called to the work. May the God of all grace be with you, in blessing you with all things needful, and the work under your care, to the praise and glory of His name, is the prayer of

Yours, in the Gospel of Christ,

P. D. SPALDING.

*Shanghai, April 1, 1848.*

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## Intelligence.

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CHINA.—Since our last number, advices have been received from Shanghai, of two months later date, viz. 5th June.

"I am very happy to inform you," writes Bishop Boone, "that we are going on very well in our missionary affairs. The school-house will be ready for our occupation in three or four weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Syle, Miss Jones, Miss Morse, and my own family will move into it. This will give you some idea of its size. I go down only for the summer, by the peremp-

tory orders of my physicians. I consider it as equal to leaving New-York in August for Saratoga, and trust that with God's blessing on the change, I shall be able in the autumn to commence full work again.

"The acquisition of this house is a matter of great importance to the Mission, and I am most devoutly grateful to God for the remarkable manner in which the funds to build it were placed at our disposal."

"Mr. Spalding informed you by the last mail of Mr. ——'s very handsome donation for our Church. I know not that my heart was ever more affected by grateful emotions to God, than on the receipt of this letter. It was not so much the fact, that an object which had been for months a subject of great interest and of constant prayer, was suddenly put into my power, that affected me, as the manner—this being the second instance within so short a time in which God had put it into the heart of single individuals to aid us so munificently. This seemed to mark the gift so distinctly as a divine token for good, and afforded us such manifest evidence of God's gracious blessing upon our Mission, that we accepted the gift as directly from his own hand, and rejoiced before him with hearts full of gratitude for his goodness." \* \* \* \* \*

"My own health, I am grateful to state, is improved. The other members of the Mission are well."

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**AFRICA.**—The Rev. C. Colden Hoffman, and the Rev. J. Rambo, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, have been appointed by the Foreign Committee to the Mission at Cape Palmas, on the coast of Western Africa, and will probably embark about the 15th of October, if sufficient funds can be collected for the purpose.

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**FUNDS.**—The payment of the debts of the Foreign Committee left their treasury empty at the close of the financial year on the 15th June. The receipts of this season are usually small, and the Treasurer is therefore much pressed to meet engagements of the first quarter. He is looking with anxiety for contributions which may enable him to relieve the missionaries abroad.

Funds are needed at once for *all* of the stations.

## Acknowledgments.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th of August to the 15th of September, 1848:

## CONNECTICUT.

|                                                                                           |         |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| <i>Fairfield</i> —Trinity Ch. for Africa ...                                              | \$20 00 |       |
| <i>New-Haven</i> —Trinity Ch., a lady, for ed. of a child, Africa.....                    | 20 00   |       |
| <i>Roxbury</i> —Christ Ch., of which \$1 is fm. the children of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 50    |       |
| <i>Waterbury</i> —St. John's Ch.....                                                      | 50 00   | 92 50 |

## NEW-YORK.

|                                                                                                                                 |        |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| <i>Butternuts</i> —Zion Ch., Captain Palmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....                                                                | 10 00  |        |
| <i>Goshen</i> —A child's Missionary box, Africa.....                                                                            | 1 64   |        |
| <i>Hudson</i> —Christ Ch. Sunday-school, for education of Cyrus Curtis, Africa.....                                             | 10 00  |        |
| <i>New-York</i> —Two ladies, towards the erection of a church for the colonists, Cape Palmas, Africa, T. O. J., for Greece..... | 100 00 |        |
|                                                                                                                                 | 1 00   |        |
| <i>Pelham</i> —Christ Ch., for Africa.....                                                                                      | 21 00  |        |
| Do. Sunday-school, do....                                                                                                       | 1 00   |        |
| <i>West Farms</i> —Grace Ch., Africa.....                                                                                       | 10 00  | 154 64 |

## WESTERN NEW-YORK.

|                                                                                             |        |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| <i>Buffalo</i> —St. John's Ch. Sunday-sch., for ed. Montgomery Schuyler, Africa.....        | 20 00  |        |
| <i>Geneva</i> —By the hands of Rev. P. P. Irving, Trinity Ch., \$1 25 & 30 cts. Africa..... | 1 55   |        |
| Do. do. China.....                                                                          | 1 00   |        |
| Do. G. L. R., for Africa, China, and Greece, $\frac{1}{2}$ each.....                        | 100 00 |        |
| Do. An Episcopalian, Africa.....                                                            | 10 00  |        |
| Do. From 3 little children, Africa.....                                                     | 0 23   |        |
| <i>Lockport</i> —Grace Ch., Africa.....                                                     | 1 00   |        |
| <i>Rochester</i> —Trinity Ch., Africa.....                                                  | 26 00  |        |
| <i>Utica</i> —Grace Ch., a member, for ed. of a boy, Africa.....                            | 20 00  |        |
| Trinity Ch.....                                                                             | 11 26  | 191 04 |

## NEW-JERSEY.

|                                              |      |      |
|----------------------------------------------|------|------|
| <i>Berkley</i> —St. Peter's Ch., Africa..... | 5 11 |      |
| <i>Swedesboro'</i> —Trinity Ch., Africa....  | 4 18 | 9 29 |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

|                                                                 |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|
| <i>Bristol</i> —St. James' Ch. Sunday-sch., for Africa.....     | 12 40 |  |
| <i>Downingtown</i> —St. James's Ch.....                         | 1 31  |  |
| <i>Philadelphia</i> —St. Andrew's, a member, for Africa.....    | 15 00 |  |
| Gloria Dei.....                                                 | 16 85 |  |
| Ch. of the Epiphany, Africa.....                                | 50 00 |  |
| By hands of Rev. J. Rambo, a friend, for the Ch. in Africa..... | 5 00  |  |
| A lady.....                                                     | 0 50  |  |
| <i>Upper Marion</i> —Swedes Ch., for Africa.....                | 7 50  |  |

|                                                                      |       |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| <i>Wellsboro'</i> —St. Paul's Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ .....               | 16 00 |        |
| <i>West Whiteland</i> —St. Paul's Ch.....                            | 7 00  |        |
| Do. Sunday-school.....                                               | 3 96  |        |
| <i>Wilkesbarre</i> —St. Stephen's Ch. Sunday-school, for Greece..... | 9 40  |        |
| A member, Africa.....                                                | 5 00  | 149 92 |

## MARYLAND.

|                                                                                          |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Georgetown, D. C.</i> —St. John's Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$                                  | 25 00 |       |
| <i>Washington, D. C.</i> —Grace Ch. Sunday-school, Africa.....                           | 11 68 |       |
| Trinity Ch., special, for erection of church for the Colonists, Cape Palmas, Africa..... | 20 00 | 56 68 |

## VIRGINIA.

|                                                                |       |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Alexandria</i> —Christ Ch., Mrs. C. F. Lee, for Greece..... | 5 00  |       |
| Children of do., for Africa.....                               | 8 87  |       |
| Mrs. Wm. Cazenove, Africa and China.....                       | 30 00 |       |
| Misses B. and L. Mason, for education, China.....              | 25 00 |       |
| Other contributions.....                                       | 1 13  | 70 00 |

## NORTH CAROLINA.

|                                         |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|--|
| <i>Raleigh</i> —Christ Ch., Africa..... | 10 00 |  |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|--|

## SOUTH-CAROLINA.

|                                                                                                                          |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| <i>Beaufort</i> —St. Helena Ch. Miss. S. B., for ed. of Jos. R. Walker, Africa, \$20; do. for African Mission, \$20..... | 40 00 |        |
| Do. do. Miss. S. B. B. and Miss. M. B. E. Ann. Con., for education, China, \$25 each....                                 | 50 00 |        |
| <i>Charleston</i> —Month. Miss. Lec. Aug. St. Paul's Ch., Constantinople..                                               | 4 52  |        |
| Do. do. Africa.....                                                                                                      | 10 00 |        |
| Do. do. General.....                                                                                                     | 13 00 |        |
|                                                                                                                          | 24 66 |        |
| <i>Cheraw</i> —St. David's, a lady, for Africa.....                                                                      | 50 00 |        |
| <i>Hamburg</i> —Geo. Parrott, Esq., 4th ann. payment, for education, Africa.....                                         | 40 00 | 232 18 |

## OHIO.

|                                                                  |        |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|
| <i>Cleveland</i> —Trinity Ch., a member, for Constantinople..... | 100 00 |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|

## INDIANA.

|                                                                                                                          |      |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|
| <i>Laporte</i> —From one who loves the Church, but is kept in ignorance of its wants, for Constant., $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... | 5 00 |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|

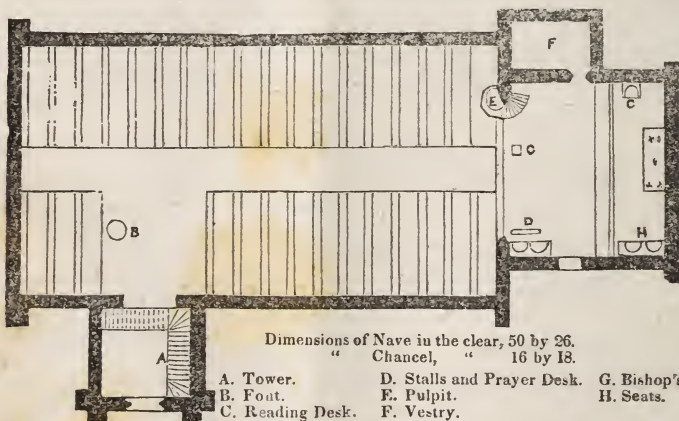
## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                                       |       |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Mrs. A. T. A., by Rev. C. C. Hoffman, for Africa..... | 10 00 |           |
| Total.....                                            |       | \$1081 25 |

Total since 15th June, 1848, \$3,555 11.

ERRATUM.—In Sept. No., S. S. St. Mark's ch., New-York, \$21, read S. S. St. Mark's ch., Warren, R. I., for Africa, \$21.





Dimensions of Nave in the clear, 50 by 26.  
 Chancel, " 16 by 18.

- A. Tower.
- B. Font.
- C. Reading Desk.
- D. Stalls and Prayer Desk.
- E. Pulpit.
- F. Vestry.
- G. Bishop's Chair.
- H. Seats.

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Accommodation—32 Seats, containing 7 each..... | 224 |
| W. Gallery, if desirable.....                  | 50  |
| Total.....                                     | 274 |

**DESIGN AND PLAN OF A CHEAP CHURCH.**

[ See page 310. ]









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